(d) the reasons for disposal of such a low number of cases by High Courts;

(e) whether Government have formulated any scheme for speedy disposal of cases by the High Courts; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI K. JANA KRISHNAMURTHY): (a) As per latest available information, there are 36,40,870 cases pending in various High Courts in the country.

(b) The Malimath Committee has recommended that rate of disposal of main cases per judge, per year should be 800. However, as per the latest figures, the estimated (provisional) National rate of disposal per judge per year in High Court is 1745 cases (approx.), calculated on the basis of the formula, suggested by the Malimath Committee.

(c) As per latest available information, Madras High Court had disposed of the highest number of cases and the Sikkim High Court had disposed of the lowest number of cases during the year 2001.

(d) This relates to substantive functioning of judiciary. However, Sikkim High Court has the lowest institution and the lowest pendency of cases. Therefore, the disposal of cases is the lowest in the Sikkim High Court.

(e) No, Sir. It is within the exclusive domain of the High Courts. However, both Government and judiciary are concerned with pendency of cases in the judiciary including pendency of cases in High Courts. The High Courts have been requested to implement the recommendations of the Malimath Committee to streamline procedure which will, *inter-alia*, expedite disposal of pending cases.

(f) Does not arise.

National Conference on Law and Justice Reforms

†104. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether Government are aware of National Conference on Law and Justice reforms recently concluded in New Delhi;

(b) if so, the issues mainly raised in this conference;

(c) whether any suggestion has been made to incur the most of the expenditure with regard to lower courts by Government and making provision for adequate facilities for these courts;

(d) whether any suggestion has been given to Government not to keep all the reports of law commission by saying them as confidential; and

(e) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI K. JANA KRISHNAMURTHY): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Report of the 16th Law Commission on right to silence, arrest etc.

105. SHRI RAMA MUNI REDDY SIRIGIREDDY: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 16th Law Commission has submitted its report on issues like right to silence, arrest, public interest disclosure, amendment in the Transfer of Property Act, Land Acquisition Act, etc.; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not placing the same before the Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI K. JANA KRISHNAMURTHY): (a) The 16th Law Commission has submitted its 177th Report on "Law Relating to Arrest", 179th Report on "The Public Interest Disclosure and Protection of Informers", 180th Report on "Article 20(3) of the Constitution of India and the Right to Silence", 181st Report on "Amendment to Section 106 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882" and 182nd Report on "Amendment of Section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894".

(b) As and when a report is received from the Law Commission, the same is forwarded to the Ministry/ Department concerned in confidence for examination of the recommendations made by the Commission. It is